

LYNCHING THREATENED

Citizens in the West End of the County Highly Excited

Over the Lasciviousness of a Pigeon Run Coal Miner.

Talk of Taking John Bratthwaite From the County Jail and Striking Him Up For Incest—A Revolting Case From the Massillon Mining District.

John Bratthwaite, a coal miner residing at the "Patch," Pigeon Run coal mine, is to be arrested on a most heinous charge.

The fellow is very unclean in appearance, as he is in his manner. On August 23, Mayor Reed of Massillon fined him \$25 and costs and sentenced him to two weeks in the county jail for cruelty to his daughter who is about sixteen years of age. The sentence has now expired and he is still in custody on the fine and costs. Prosecutor Bow was informed sometime ago that Bratthwaite had assaulted in a horrible manner his daughter. Upon medical examination this was found to be only too true and a warrant was issued for the man's arrest. Marshall Hagan is expected over from Massillon this afternoon to take the man in charge for committing incest, and arraign him before Mayor Reed.

A little over a week ago when these facts were made known it created much excitement in that place and there was talk of coming to Canton and lynching the brutal father. The girl is in a serious condition.

HARLEM SPRINGS SOLD.

A \$200,000 Sanitarium to be Erected in the Sandy Valley.

Last Saturday's NEWS-DEMOCRAT contained a very interesting article of an historic and descriptive nature from the pen of "L. S." on the subject of Harlem Springs. Besides giving many interesting facts with reference to the Carroll county attraction it was then stated that a syndicate was considering the matter of purchasing the property and fitting it up for a popular resort and sanitarium. It is the privilege of the NEWS-DEMOCRAT today to inform the public that the deal has been closed. The purchase was made by the Copeland Medical Company of Chicago and New York, a very wealthy corporation that has been figuring on the property for some time. The bargain was consummated Tuesday by Mr. Lynn Atkinson formerly a newspaper man of Canton, but who has been engaged in journalism in Chicago for some time past. Mr. Atkinson was in Canton today and he said that as the representative of the Copeland Medical Company, he had entirely closed the deal for the Harlem Springs property. He further stated that the company would make extensive improvements in the property and would make it one of the most attractive places in the State. A large summer hotel and sanitarium will be erected that will cost \$200,000, and will be similar to the one owned by the company at Copeland, South Dakota. In the winter it will be utilized as a sanitarium, and in the summer as a summer resort for those who desire a few weeks rest and recuperation. The purchase of the property by the Copeland Company will cause considerable activity down in the Sandy Valley.

FOR PETIT LARCENY.

A Young Woman Arrested for Stealing \$10.

Mary Ward, a domestic in the employ of C. C. Palmer, No. 24 Mahoning street, was placed under arrest yesterday for stealing money. A telephone call came to police headquarters about 2:30 o'clock yesterday, requesting an officer at the Palmer residence. Officer McCort responded, and in a short time returned with the young girl. It appears that Mary has been in the employ of Palmer for some time past. Two weeks ago a ten dollar bill belonging to a sister of Mrs. Palmer was missed from a trunk, and no direct clue could be obtained to the pilfer. A few days afterward a sister of Mary's, residing on House street, went to Mrs. Palmer and showed her a garment which she said Mary wanted to sell her, and it was in this way the girl was concluded upon as the guilty party. McCort took her to the police station and Mr. Palmer arrived a few minutes afterward, and after a short consultation the girl was released upon her promise to settle for the missing money by this evening. She refused to acknowledge her guilt.

THE COLUMBIAN RIFLES.

Hold their Weekly Meeting at the Armory.

The Columbian Rifles held their usual weekly meeting last night at the armory. The small attendance was due in all probability to the inclemency of the weather and perhaps somewhat to the presentation of Richard III at the Grand, but the drill was conducted inside, no foot movements being accomplished, merely the repetition of the manual of arms. After the drill it was decided to allow all business to remain over until next Tuesday evening. Today special order No. 4 was issued from the armory to the effect that all members of Company I report at the armory at 7 o'clock Saturday for inspection by Lieut. Evan M. Johnston Jr. U. S. A. All arrangements are to be brought to the armory at or before the hour of assembling. Orders were issued by Harry Freese, Captain commanding company and Josiah Hartzell, Jr., First Sergeant.

CANTONIANS ATTEND.

A Pleasant Reception at Massillon. A very charming reception was given at Massillon last night by Prof. W. E. Homer to his dancing class. The soiree was held in Pille's hall and the number in attendance was large. This was the first of a series of dances to be given at that city by Mr. Homer, who will open up in this city in Wernet's new hall next Friday night. The hall has been refitted and the surface to dance upon is very fine.

The Canton people present last night were: The Messrs. Norris, Lungenbach, Von Kessel, Snyder, Terry, Lavin, East and Powell of Akron; the Messrs. Bob Conklin, Elmer Eekie, Morris Johnson, Harry Patton, George Wernet, W. Gehwend, Don Carr, U. E. Dice, H. Ferring, Harry Conklin, George Johnson, A. Beeson, A. Kaufman, Harry Ballard and Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Homer.

A Young Lady Entertains.

Quite a pleasant party was tendered Miss Lizzie Cahill last night at her residence on East Ninth street, in honor of her birthday. There were some forty guests present who enjoyed themselves royally with cards, games, music, etc. During the intermission an elegant repast

was served which was amply partaken of. The party then continued until the early hours of the morning, when the guests bid their genial hosts a pleasant good night.

VAN HORNE-DOUDS.

A PLEASANT HOME WEDDING THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. Perry Van Horne and Miss Georgian Douds Married at 2:30 O'clock—After a Wedding Banquet They Leave for the East.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Perry Van Horne and Miss Georgian Douds were pronounced husband and wife. The marriage ceremony was observed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 45 North Cleveland street, Rev. E. P. Edmonds of the First Methodist church was the officiating minister who bound together for life, the destinies of the contracting couple.

The wedding was a quiet and unostentatious affair and the only guests present outside of the immediate relatives were Miss Gertrude Warren of Mt. Union and Mr. Herbert J. Gilmore of Chicago. After the marriage vows had been taken the entire company present repaired to the dining room where an elaborate wedding feast was prepared for the occasion. Mrs. Raff had charge of the culinary department. The residence was neatly decorated and the wedding was a very pleasant one.

Mr. Van Horne is a promising young man, a compositor on the NEWS-DEMOCRAT and one of the finest cricket players in the country. Miss Douds is the daughter of Dr. A. J. Douds the dentist, and she has a host of friends in this city. Both the bride and groom are well known and the public will join with their many friends in wishing them happiness and prosperity. They leave this afternoon on the 4:20 train over the Valley road for a few days trip to eastern points of interest. They will return to Canton, October 9 and settle down in the home now nearing completion at No. 13 West North street.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral services of the late Henry Werry, Sr. were held Tuesday at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 61 North Plum street, where a large number of friends and relatives paid their last respects. Rev. Straesser conducted the services, after which interment took place at Westlawn cemetery.

Henry Werry, Sr. was born in Bavaria, Feb. 8, 1817. He came to this country in 1838, and has been a resident of Canton ever since. In 1838 he married Mary Piro of Canton, and for 54 years they have journeyed through life, until he was claimed by death Saturday, Sept. 10, 1892. His age was 75 years, 7 months and 2 days. He was the father of eight children, five of whom survive him. They are Mrs. Aaron Shansbrook, Mrs. John Pecker, Mrs. Henry Warner and Messrs. Edward and John Werry; also five grandchildren, Miss Angelina and Messrs. Ed. and Orrin Pecker and Miss Mary and John Warner. He was a loving husband, an affectionate father, and his character was without stain.

Returned to Canton.

Mr. Hugo Gebhardt, a former Hampden boy and member of the Grand Army band, is again in the city. Mr. Gebhardt left this city last June to fill a musical engagement at Put-in-Bay, where he has been until two weeks since, when he rejoined the famous Grand Army band in their encampment with the Cleveland Gatling Gun Club at Chautauqua. At present he has not fully decided as to his future operation, but it is very probable the band will regain an excellent musician by the location of Mr. Gebhardt in this city.

Columbian Day.

On October 21 Columbian Day will be celebrated in this country. This will be the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and the event will be duly honored all over the nation. No action has yet been taken by any of Canton's patriotic bodies to observe the day but some move should undoubtedly be made in the matter.

Crowded Schools.

Considerable complaint is being made by residents of the second ward regarding the sending of their children to school. Said a man this morning who resides in that ward: "I think some arrangements might be made in our ward for the taking care of school children without sending them away into another district. The rooms in the ward are much crowded and many of the children are being sent to other schools. The matter ought certainly to be remedied by the Board."

Canton Zouaves.

The following non-commissioned officers were appointed at the meeting of the Canton Zouaves last night: C. L. Knowlton, first sergeant; Frank Poorman, second sergeant; Jacob Karper, fourth sergeant; Thos. Snyder, quartermaster sergeant; William Chambers and Grant Motchie, corporals. A uniform was decided upon.

Will Pass Through Canton.

Prof. Moore, the celebrated American composer of German melody and song, will pass through this city September 28th for Toledo where he fills an engagement. He will probably stop off here and if such is the case a committee to be appointed will give him a grand ovation. Prof. Moore resides in Philadelphia and attended the Saengerfest here several years ago.

Compromised the Case.

J. W. Prindle, the man arrested by Officer McCort for obtaining goods under false pretenses, has compromised the case with Mr. E. R. Kidd and was released from custody yesterday. It seems Prindle did not intentionally defraud Kidd out of the goods as he appeared to be out of money at the time and yesterday he received a remittance from his father with which he paid the bill.

Washed a Finger.

Frank Smith, residing at No. 39 West Tuscarawas street, had a finger badly mashed, being caught by a falling box of bolts, at the Bonnot works yesterday afternoon. The young man repaired to Dr. E. D. Braun's office where the injured member was properly attended to.

Are You Going to Washington?

If so, don't be misled in going via any circuitous route, but go direct via the Pennsylvania lines which insures a feeling that you will get there without waiting enroute for connections. Excursion sold September 13th to 20th inclusive, at rate of \$9.75 for the round trip. Sleeping car space can be reserved on any train on or after the above date if timely notice is given. Geo. Irwin, ticket agent, P. O. Wayne depot, Telephone 148.

DISEASE PROOF.

A POPULAR EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENA OF IMMUNITY.

Why a Person Becomes Able to Resist a Deadly Sickness, Especially an Infectious Disease—The Methods of Vaccination and Ancient Customs.

For a long time it has attracted attention that a number of persons equally exposed to certain infectious diseases some are attacked by it much more severely than others, while many do not become sick at all; also that persons who have recovered from attacks of certain diseases do not generally, when exposed to them again within a limited period of time, contract these diseases, or at most the attack is a mild one. Generally a full attack of a disease is as efficacious as a severe one in preventing a second (mild or severe) attack of the same disease.

This condition of the body, in which it can resist more or less successfully attacks of infectious diseases, is defined as immunity. It may be natural or acquired, and an individual may be immune against one infectious disease, but not against another.

The Chinese were most likely the first who produced immunity by artificial means, inasmuch as they dressed their children in shirts worn by patients sick with smallpox and made them snuff up the scales in order to render them immune. The Brahmins also applied ropes made of hair and soaked in the pus of smallpox. Another observation bearing on the question of immunity is given by Thucydides (400 B. C.), who says, concerning the plague in Athens, "The disease attacked no one twice, at least not in a deadly manner."

Until the time of Jenner (1789) scarcely any progress had been made toward the explanation of the artificial production of immunity. As is well known, Jenner investigated the popular belief which he found current in Gloucestershire as to the antagonism between cowpox and smallpox. He found that individuals who had been inoculated accidentally with the lymph of cowpox had recovered from the slight disease resulting were subsequently immune toward smallpox. To Jenner is due credit for having made it known generally and for having introduced artificial vaccination—viz., immunity against smallpox. His work has been of incalculable benefit to humanity, since smallpox is now a comparatively rare disease, while before his time it was one of the most common.

Except as to its connection with smallpox, immunity received but little attention until about 1877, when the advances made in other departments of bacteriology directed the attention of experimenters to the subject. A great variety of theories has since been propounded with the view of furnishing a satisfactory explanation of immunity; not a few important facts bearing upon the subject have been discovered, and some practical results have been obtained. The whole question is yet, however, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and indeed is a highly complicated one.

So far two methods have been used chiefly for causing immunity. One depends upon the administration of one of the kind or one species of bacteria upon the other; the other upon application of substances (toxins, or more likely toxalbumins) produced by bacteria growing in pure cultures. The immunity giving substances are isolated from these cultures as pure as a state as possible, and are used subcutaneously.

From cultures of the Loeffler diptheria bacillus a highly poisonous toxalbumin has been separated, which, after it has been sterilized by heat and then injected under the skin, secures immunity against subsequent inoculation with the virulent germ of diptheria.

The substance which is the immunity giving principle in the lymph used for smallpox vaccination has not been isolated yet, but there can be no doubt that here, too, we have to deal with a substance which is a product of bacteria life.

One of the numerous attempts made to furnish an explanation regarding the action of these immunity giving substances only a few will be considered. Acquired immunity has been compared to an acquired tolerance of a poison. Tolerance of poisons (such as alkaloids) is constantly observed, but it is limited in degree, and obtained only as the result of a long continued succession of doses. Immunity is acquired after a single application of the immunity giving substance, and can therefore hardly be due to the adaptability of the body to accommodate itself, as it were, to the presence of poisonous substances.

Before it was clearly demonstrated that products of bacteria life, and not the bacteria themselves, cause immunity, the theory of "exhaustion" was given as an explanation. According to this theory, the bacteria on the "first invasion" of the body consume a number of substances which form a necessary nutriment of the invading species of bacteria. When it was shown that immunity was given by substances in the culture of bacteria this theory became untenable.

The following theory is the only one which today is in opposition to facts observed: It supposes that the excretions or decomposition products of the bacteria remain in the body and that these poison and prevent the return of the same species. If these decomposition products are reformed outside the body and injected into it they also remain there, or at least cause such permanent changes that the bacteria cannot exist in it.

In other words, immunity may be brought about, or a cure may be effected, by introducing into the body those substances which are antagonistic to bacteria, and these substances themselves are chiefly products of bacteria life.—Pharmaceutical Review.

Before and After.

He had been trying to muster up sufficient courage to take the final step, but it was then after midnight and still he hesitated.

"What time have you, George?" asked the fair girl.

He took out his watch unsteadily.

"I'm a little after 12," he said slowly.

She gave a nervous cough.

"You ought to be a little after one, George, and maybe you could get her," she ventured blushing, and George's heroic spirit responded to the call, to arms and he got her.—Detroit Free Press.

Sweden's Match Trade.

The oldest and it is said the largest match factory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood, steeped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used.

In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year.—Philadelphia Times.

Attention, Comrades!

For the Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, D. C., September 20, 21 and 22, the Washington & Lake Erie Railway has made the exceedingly low rate of one cent per mile for the round trip, selling tickets for \$1.00, including food and good return passage to include October 10. Write to James M. Hall, G. O. P. A. W. & L. E. Ry, Toledo, Ohio, for copy of the book, with map of all prominent battle fields of the late war and other information.

Special Pittsburgh Exposition Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburgh will be sold at special rates for the trip via the Pennsylvania lines from Ashabula, Erie,

Homeworth, Massillon, Ballaize and intermediate ticket stations on Thursdays, September 15th, 22d, 29th and October 5th, 12th and 19th and on Saturdays, September 24th and October 15th. Tickets will include admission to the Exposition and will be valid to return two days from date of sale.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR \$5,000.

Attractive and Commodious—Eight Rooms and a Bath on Each Side. (Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.)

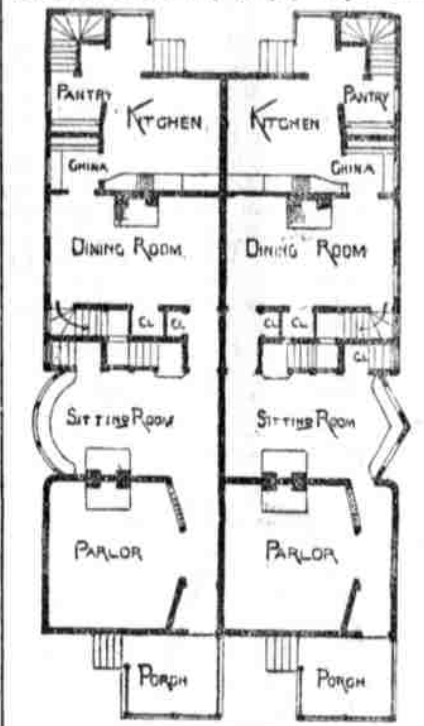
There has been a great improvement in the plans for getting homes as in those of the houses themselves. The attention which has been given domestic architecture has greatly improved its general character. Particularly in this respect, where there has been progress in the making of attractive houses.

A double house offers a means of paying for a home; it offers a means of avoiding rent; it is a part of a plan for reducing



FRONT ELEVATION.

the burden of paying for property. Take the plan given, which is a double house, with eight rooms and a bathroom on each side; it would cost, finished in all its details—plumbing, mantels, furnace and all that makes a complete building—about \$5,000, \$2,500 a side. To build such a house one would have to take out twenty-five \$200 shares in a building association. In an association of this kind, organized on this plan, the interest and premium are charged against the dues, and the remaining portion goes to the principal or to pay off the loan. With interest at 6 per cent, and premium at ten cents a share, it takes from thirteen to fourteen years to pay out on a \$200 share. However, by paying in excess of the regular dues this period may be correspondingly reduced. The fourteen year period is the maximum, and it makes it necessary to pay only about

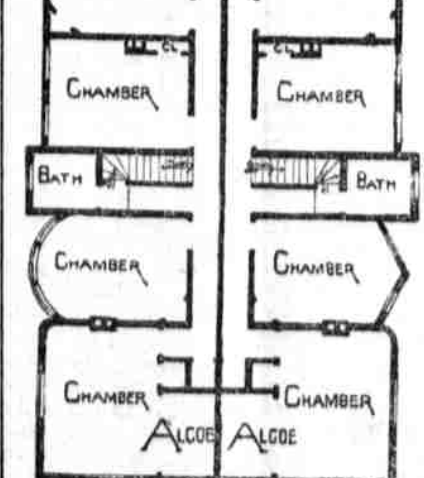


FIRST STORY.

the equivalent of 10 per cent, per annum on the amount of the loan in order to wipe out both principal and interest within the time mentioned. As said before, payment in excess of the amount required for the period required to pay for the property.

One building a double house could live in one side of it himself and rent the other side. If he were able to rent the other side for fifty-five dollars a month he would only have to put in fifteen dollars himself in order to feel that he was reducing the debt on the house. It is natural to expect that any one ambitious enough to go into a scheme of this kind would be able to pay more than fifteen dollars. If he were able to pay thirty-five dollars it would reduce the time required to pay for the house to about 6 or 6½ years.

The plans of this house tell their own story. It is on a narrow lot. One steps from the porch into a vestibule which flares out and becomes a hall toward the street. The narrow part of the hall, between the vestibule and the sitting room, is short. The length is not apparent as soon as one steps into the hall; from the vestibule the increasing width is in front.



SECOND STORY.

The apparent narrowness is not thought of. Back of this is the sitting room, which gives a view of the street. The stairway to the second floor is a combination arrangement. One can go from the sitting room to the second floor or from the dining room to the second floor by means of the same stairway. There is a closet leading from the hall, which goes from the sitting room to the dining room, and an extra closet in the dining room. Closets never come amiss. Back of the dining room is the china pantry. In the kitchen are tables, a sink and the kitchen pantry. Back of the kitchen is a porch. On the second floor are four bedrooms, an alcove and a bathroom; also a passage to the attic, where, in case of necessity, two or three beds could be placed.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Excursion to Washington, D. C. via C. & S. R. R.

For the National Encampment of G. A. R. the C. & S. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., going Sept. 20, 21 and 22, and returning Oct. 10th. On Saturday Sept. 17th a through train will be run to Washington consisting of sleeper and day coaches leaving Canton 5:12 p. m. arriving at Washington 11:15 a. m. Sunday.

IN HIDDEN WAYS.

Strange it is that the sweetest thing Forever is the child's. The sweetest song, the sweetest wing Ere than the singer's self.

The more the fragrance in the rose The more it hides alighting. And when a willow love a maiden grows The more her face is flushing.

In depths of night, in gloomy mine, In addled streams—in stores Of lowly lives, unseemly—there shine The world's divinest glories.

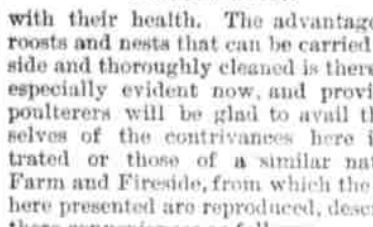
As low arbutus blossoms rest In modesty unblinded, So man and nature hide their best, And God himself is hidden.

—G. H. Crandall in Ladies' Home Journal.

POULTRY CONVENIENCES.

Movable Roosts and Nests Easily Cleaned and Kept Free from Vermin.

At this season, unless every precaution be taken, lice will swarm on roosts and nests and soon infest the birds to such an extent as to seriously interfere

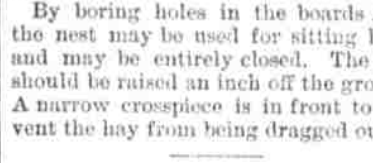


MOVABLE ROOST.

with their health. The advantages of roosts and nests that can be carried outside and thoroughly cleaned is therefore especially evident now, and provident poultrymen will be glad to avail themselves of the contrivances here illustrated or those of a similar nature. Farm and Fireside, from which the cuts here presented are reproduced, describes these conveniences as follows:

It may be of any preferred length or height, but should be strong. The lower the roost pole the better.

The nest box may be 1 foot wide, 15 inches high and 18 inches long. The boards A are hinged, the front one remaining down all the time, and the rear one up, except for cleaning the nest.



MOVABLE NEST.

When both ends are open. Hooks and eyelets are shown at C C and D, a handle, B, is intended for carrying the box.

By boring holes in the boards A A, the nest may be used for sitting hens, and may be entirely closed. The nest should be raised an inch off the ground. A narrow crosspiece is in front to prevent the hay from being dragged out.

Unloading Hay.

Several years ago, writes a Country Gentleman correspondent, when I had no help but a boy, I had to do all the pitching both ways, which was too much for me. I tried most of the hay forks to unload with, but there was so much rope for the horse to step on while I pulled in the fork that it was worse than pitching by hand. I then built a stout crane of wood that would just swing under the purlin girts and plates, with rollers for the ropes to run on that went from the end of the crane, over the top, down into the basement on a drum, then up to a snatch block on the big door post to hitch the horse to; then I had three parallel sticks on each side of my cart or wagon, with ropes running through them crosswise to spread them apart. These sticks were laid on the rigging, three on a side, with toggle joint between them.

These were hooked on or under the load. When in the barn the ropes with hooks on were let down from overhead and hooked to the ropes brought together over the load—the horse hitched on the rope from the drum in the basement. When the load was raised clear of the wagon a pitchfork would swing it over the mow where wanted, a small cord would snatch open the toggle joint underneath, and the hay would drop out; then the weight of the sticks would bring them down on the wagon again. I have a great many times driven a load into the barn (doors at both ends to drive through), taken it all up, oiled, hitched them on the rope, had it swung on the mow, the sticks back on the cart, the oxen on and cart out of the barn inside of five minutes, and have done it several times in four minutes.

Extirminating the Chinese Bug.

Professor Snow, of Kansas, who has been a long time experimenting, claims, and other entomologists believe, that the devastation of crops by the Chinese bug will soon be a thing of the past. Professor Snow believes that the bug may be exterminated by the spreading among the species of a deadly infectious disease, which he compares with the cholera among human beings. The disease producing organism is a fungus parasite of which three varieties have been found. In order to kill all the bugs within a considerable area it is only necessary, according to the authority quoted, to introduce a few diseased bugs. Within four days of infection the bugs cease work and in eight days are dead. Professor Snow will soon publish a definite report of the results of his investigations, the practical portions of which will be made known to the farmers throughout the country by means of bulletins and newspaper accounts.

Here and There.

The Mark Lane Express proposes a spraying machine that will deliver the spray under cover, so that the wind will not disturb it; and also one that will raise up the vines and thus permit the spray to reach all sides.

According to the Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts electricity applied to the roots of plants has given more satisfactory results than when applied above.

There is a plague of field mice in Scotland. A preponderance of opinion among farmers attributes the present outbreak to the scarcity of owls, hawks, weasels and other vermin.

Both houses of the New York legislature have passed the Chamberlain anti-black knot bill, which declares every infested tree a nuisance and provides for the appointment of commissioners to burn them when the owners fail to do it, as well as for the punishment of the owner.

The experiment station connected with the Washington Agricultural college at Pullman, south of Spokane, in the Palouse valley, has issued its first bulletin. This station makes complete the chain of stations from Maine to the furthest state of the northwest.

Royal Baking Powder.

Purest and Strongest.

Report of the Ohio State Chemist.

Prof. Weber, official chemist to the Ohio State Food and Dairy Commission, says:

"It gives me pleasure to state that for a number of years past I have from time to time analyzed the Royal Baking Powder, and have uniformly found it to be high in leavening power and to be composed of pure ingredients.

"H. A. WEBER."

Prof. Chemistry Ohio State University, and State Chemist.

TURF TOPICS.

Apology is said to have caused the death of Sultan, 234.

Wardwell, whose pacing record is 2:16½, is doing fast work as a trotter. Nancy Hanks, 2:05½, is now queen of the trotters, and Hal Pointer, 2:05½, king of the pacers.

The skeleton of Palo Alto, 2:05½, is to be placed by the side of his sire's in the Leland Stanford university.

Allerton's recent lameness was caused by wrenching the muscles of the right hind leg on the inside above the hock.

Delmar, Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes have each trotted a mile in a race in 2:12, which is the world's record.

The Friendship (N. Y.) stallion Egghorn, 2:12½, by Egbert, is being prepared to take a shy at the stallion record.

The trotter Pedro L, 2:09½, by Bassett M, has been shifted to pacing. Pedro L. were hopless to make him trot.

Cheap shirts.

A reporter was standing in front of the "agents" furnishing goods department in a big Fulton street dry goods store on "bargain day" when an elegantly dressed woman entered. Pointing at the piles of shirts which were spread out on the counter, with the prices marked on them as low as your arm, she inquired of the clerk:

"How much?"

"Thirty-nine cents each, madam," replied that functionary.

"Three for one dollar, of course?"

"No, madam, we really couldn't afford it."

"Oh!" And she picked up one of the garments and proceeded to test its quality by pulling with might and main at its weakest point. Failing in this commendable purpose she threw it back on the counter, and with a look of disgust on her face bounced out of the store.

"Usual thing, I suppose?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, that's very tame," he replied. "I was expecting to see her report me to the floor manager. Now just look here a minute," he continued. "That woman couldn't afford to spend her time sewing that shirt together, to say nothing of the material and cutting, for three times the amount we ask for it. Do you know how many stitches the seamstress has put in that shirt to withstand the kind of usage it has just been put to? Well, just 21,000."

"There are four rows of stitching in the collar, 3,200 stitches; cross ends of the collar, 500; button and buttonhole, 150; gathering the neck and sewing on the collar, 1,200; stitching wristbands, 1,320; ends of same, 68; buttonholes in wristband, 148; hemming sleeves, 264; gathering the sleeves, 840; setting on wristbands, 1,408; stitching on shoulder straps, 1,880; hemming the bosom, 233; sewing in sleeves and